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Testimony of the
CONSUMER SPECIALTY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
Remarks on
SENATE BILL 366 & SENATE BILL 1063
submitted to the
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
MARCH 11, 2015

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Co-Chairs Kennedy and Albis, Ranking Members Chapin and Shaban, and distinguished members of the Joint Committee on the Environment, my name is Owen Caine and I am Associate Director of State Affairs for the Eastern United States at the Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA). CSPA appreciates this opportunity to submit testimony **in Opposition to Senate Bill 366 and Senate Bill 1063.**

The Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA) is the premier trade association representing the interests of companies engaged in the manufacture, formulation, distribution and sale of more than \$100 billion annually in the U.S. of familiar consumer products that help household and institutional customers create cleaner and healthier environments. CSPA member companies employ hundreds of thousands of people globally. Products CSPA represents include disinfectants that kill germs in homes, hospitals and restaurants; air fresheners, room deodorizers and candles that eliminate odors; pest management products for home, lawn and garden, and pets; cleaning products and polishes for use throughout the home and institutions; products used to protect and improve the performance and appearance of automobiles; aerosol products and a host of other products used every day. Through its product stewardship program, Product Care®, and scientific and business-to-business endeavors, CSPA provides its members a platform to effectively address issues regarding the health, safety and sustainability of their products. For more information, please visit www.cspa.org.

CSPA members are committed to manufacturing and marketing safe, innovative and sustainable products that provide essential benefits to consumers while protecting human health and the environment. CSPA member products improve the quality of human life and are necessary to protect the public health against dangerous diseases, infestation and unsanitary conditions. CSPA members are committed to providing products that are thoroughly evaluated for human and environmental safety and go through rigorous safety-based assessments before they are brought to market. CSPA members are also committed to clear and meaningful labeling on consumer products, *i.e.*, easily understood information to ensure safe and effective use and disposal. CSPA has a product stewardship program called Product Care® that assists members in meeting these commitments. In addition,

CSPA members routinely apply green chemistry and green engineering principles in their operations and have been honored with awards for their efforts.

CSPA and the manufacturers of consumer pesticides care deeply about the health and safety of consumers and the environment. As part of the registration process, products are tested extensively, to ensure that all of our pesticide products, when used according to label instructions, do not harm the consumer or the environment and are effective. Additionally, labeling directions provide consumers with extensive and clear information on the appropriate rates, volumes, and application methods for each registered product.

CSPA and its members support the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to evaluate all reasonable means of preventing and mitigating pest infestations. IPM is recognized internationally as a way to manage pests effectively and in an environmentally sensitive manner. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, IPM includes the judicious use of pesticides:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment.

The IPM approach can be applied to both agricultural and non-agricultural settings, such as the home, garden, and workplace. IPM takes advantage of all appropriate pest management options **including, but not limited to, the judicious use of pesticides** [*emphasis added*]. In contrast, *organic* food production applies many of the same concepts as IPM but limits the use of pesticides to those that are produced from natural sources, as opposed to synthetic chemicals.¹

Indeed, pesticides are not the cornerstone of IPM, which relies on a variety of approaches and an understanding of the conditions that breed pest infestations, but it is an important component that should not be removed by legislation such as SB 46. Connecticut has been afforded a glimpse of the unintended consequences of prohibitions similar to what is proposed in this legislation, as the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education, the Connecticut Council of Small Towns and Parks and Recreation Directors from municipalities across the state testified before the Planning and Development Committee last year:

Many districts have sport fields which have deteriorated to such a degree that play on them could cause injury because the grass is patchy and the dirt spots are too prevalent. Boards of education have adopted integrated pest

¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency IPM Factsheet accessed online on Thursday, February 14, 2013
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/ipm.htm>

management plans and the best implementation of the plans has been derailed by the ban on pesticides...All of the plantings that have also made the grounds so attractive have suffered and now are not worth the financial investment to replace.²

COST [Connecticut Council of Small Towns] has heard from numerous towns throughout Connecticut whose athletic fields, fence lines and schools grounds simply cannot be maintained adequately and safely due to the restrictions on the use of Integrated Pest Management Plans.³

Healthy green space is important to maintain

Integrated Pest Management plans are aimed at maintaining healthy green spaces once they have been established. The testimony by the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education and the Connecticut Council of Small Towns illustrate the difficulty in maintaining green spaces once pesticides have been removed from the IPM “toolbox.” Healthy turf has a number of environmental benefits, which underscore the need to maintain those green spaces:

- **Improved water quality** – grass filters storm water runoff, helping to slow and purify water before it is returned to surface and aquifer sources,
- **Reduced sedimentation and soil erosion** – grass provides a thick root structure, holding soil in place during storm events,
- **Improved air quality** – healthy grass crowds out allergy causing plants, reducing exposure to allergens.

Pesticide products used in Connecticut are highly regulated

Pesticide products sold and used in Connecticut must be registered with EPA and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). Federal law requires that before selling or distributing a pesticide in the United States, a person or company must obtain registration, or license from EPA. Before registering a new pesticide or new use for a registered pesticide, EPA must first ensure that the pesticide, when used according to label directions, can be used with a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and without posing unreasonable risks to the environment. To make such determination, EPA requires more than 100 different scientific studies and tests from applicants. As explained on the EPA website:

The process of registering a pesticide is a scientific, legal, and administrative procedure through which EPA examines the ingredients of the pesticide; the particular site or crop on which it is to be used; the amount, frequency, and timing of its use; and storage and disposal practices. In evaluating a pesticide registration application, EPA assesses a wide variety of potential human health

² Testimony of the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education, Inc. in support of HB 5155 (2012), submitted to Connecticut’s Joint Planning and Development Committee, February 22, 2012

³ Testimony of the Connecticut Council of Small Towns in support of HB 5155 (2012), submitted to Connecticut’s Joint Planning and Development Committee, February 22, 2012

and environmental effects associated with use of the product. The producer of the pesticide must provide data from tests done according to EPA guidelines.

These tests evaluate whether a pesticide has the potential to cause adverse effects on humans, wildlife, fish, and plants, including endangered species and non-target organisms, as well as possible contamination of surface water or ground water from leaching, runoff, and spray drift. Potential human risks range from short-term toxicity to long-term effects such as cancer and reproductive system disorders. EPA also must approve the language that appears on each pesticide label. A pesticide product can only be used legally according to the directions on the labeling accompanying it at the time of sale. Following label instructions carefully and precisely is necessary to ensure safe use.

Conclusion

CSPA and our members support the responsible and judicious use of pesticides and the use of IPM programs to mitigate and prevent pest infestations. Senate Bill would not make Connecticut fields and recreational areas safer to student athletes or citizens.

CSPA respectfully ***urges your NO vote on SB 366 and SB 1063***. Thank you for considering our position on this exceedingly important issue.

I thank you for the opportunity to speak here today and appreciate you all taking the time to hear our thoughts and concerns. I am happy to answer any questions you might have.